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The People's Korea

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CLOSED STACK

WE CELEBRATE 22ND COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS OF USSR!

Newspapers of Pyongyang of Oct. 17 carried editorials to honor the historic 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, according to a KCNA report dated Oct. 17 from Pyongyang.

In the name of the Korean Workers' Party and of all the Korean people, Rodong Shinmoon extended to the Congress heartfelt congratulations in its editorial, the major point of which follows in part:

* The 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is a historic event of great significance in the life of the Soviet people and the international communist movement as well as in the struggle of the world people for peace and progress. The work and results of the Congress of the CPSU, leading the van of the struggle for peace, socialism and communism, will make a great contribution not only toward the construction of a communist society in the Soviet Union, but also toward the development of the international communist and labor movement.

* The results and experience accumulated by the CPSU in communist construction and in strengthening its ranks, contribute greatly to the growth of the might of the Socialist camp and the development of the international communist movement. Closely linking communist construction in the Soviet Union with the great cause of the international working class, the CPSU, under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, has played a gigantic role in strengthening the unity of the great family of the Socialist camp and the solidarity of the international communist and labor movement. Today, the CPSU is a mighty bulwark of world peace and a reliable protector of all the peoples fighting for freedom and progress.

* The programme of the CPSU to be adopted at the present Congress is, on the one hand, a manifestation of the successful advance in building a communist society in the Soviet Union and, on the other, a programmatic guiding principle illuminating the prospect of the struggle of all the peoples for socialism, communism, freedom and progress.

* As is pointed out in the draft programme, the CPSU has placed on the agenda the great task of basically building material and technical foundations of communism in the Soviet Union in the coming 20 years, basing itself on the results scored in socialist and communist construction and proceeding from the natural demand of the social and economic development of the Soviet Union. By bringing this great plan to reality, the Soviet Union will have a matchless, powerful productive capacity in the coming 20 years, and its technical level will outdistance that of the most developed countries far behind.

* The Soviet Union's industrial production will grow by 2.5 times during the first 10 years, 6 times during 20 years. This means that the Soviet Union will have the most complete and mighty industry and productive capacity as well as the most abundant material wealth in the world. Agricultural production will also increase 2.5 times during the first 10 years, 3.5 times during 20 years. As the material and technical foundations of communism are successfully built, a task of world historic significance will be solved in improving people's welfare. The Soviet Union's national income will gain approximately 6 times during the next 20 years, real income of the population per capita by more than 3.5 times. This great prospect indicates that the great ideal of communism, "from each according to his ability and to each according to his needs," will be actually brought to reality in the life of the Soviet people. This is a wonderful victory of the Soviet people and the entire progressive mankind as well.

* Socialism is advancig victoriously with irresistible force, while capitalism and imperialism is inevitably heading for decline and ruination. Any change that occurs in the international arena today is eloquent evidence for the grim fact that socialism and communism will win ultimately and that the ruination of the imperialist forces is inevitable. The current CPSU Congress will prove this natural course of the development of human history theoretically and practically, dealing a fatal blow at the international reactionary forces headed by U.S. imperialism. The great plan of building a communist society in the Soviet Union, mapped out by the CPSU, is a model and future of a new society the entire mankind will reach sooner or later.

* All the results to be won in building a communist society by the Soviet people, an invincible alliance of the Korean people, will be an important guarantee for the victory of our great cause. Strengthening the traditional friendship and solidarity with the Soviet people in every way and learning from the Soviet Union, the Korean people will march forward vigorously for the victory of the Korean revolution and the great cause of the international working class under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

KWP Delegation Leaves for Moscow

PYONGYANG, Oct. 14 (KCNA)—A delegation of the Korean Workers' Party left Pyongyang on the morning of Oct. 14 for Moscow by a special plane to attend the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The delegation led by Marshal Kim Il Sung, Chairman of the Korean Workers' Party and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, consists of Pak Keum Chul, Member of the Political Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party; Huh Bong Hak and Huh Suk Sun, Members of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party; and Li Song Woon, Member of the same and Korean Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union.

A.M. Puzanov, Soviet Ambassador to Korea, accompanied the delegation.

Children presented Marshal Kim Il Sung and other delegation members with bouquets.

Delegation Members Arrive in Moscow

PYONGYANG, Oct. 15 (KCNA)—The delegation of the Korean Workers' Party, which had left Pyongyang on Oct. 14 to attend the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, arrived safely in Moscow on Oct. 15.

The delegation members were welcomed at the airport by A. N. Kosygin, Presidium Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and First Vice-Premier of the Cabinet of the Soviet Union and many other Party and Government leaders.

Korean-Soviet Friendship Month Opens

PYONGYANG, Oct. 12 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party set aside a period from Oct. 15 to Nov. 15 as the Korean-Soviet Friendship Month, to honor the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the 44th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Grand ceremonies were held on Oct. 15 in all provincial capitals to mark the opening of this month.

Attending the ceremony held in Pyongyang were Hong Myung Hi, Vice-Premier of the DPRK and N.E. Torbenkov, Charge d'Affairs ad interim of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang.

Addressing the ceremony in Pyongyang, Vice-Premier Hong Myung Hi extended warm congratulations and fraternal greetings to the Soviet people,—the liberator and closest friend of the Korean people,—to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet Government.

S. Korean "National Defense Army" Should Stand on the Side of People!

* Indicating the road for the soldiers of the South Korean "National Defense Army" to follow, Premier Kim Il Sung emphasized in his summary report on the activities of the Party Central Committee made at the 4th KWP Congress: "The South Korean troops should become a national army, a people's army, which safeguards the interests of the broad popular masses, including workers and peasants, opposing foreigen imperialists."

* The U.S. imperialists are utilizing the South Korean "National Defense Army" as a tool for suppressing the patriotic and democratic movement of the South Korean people and for invading the whole of Korea. The prerogative of supreme command of the "National Defence Army" is in the hands of the U.S. imperialists, and U.S. generals take the command of the South Korean army.

* Clamouring about the "danger of war breaking out again," the U.S. imperialists are now continuously introducing new-type weapons into South Korea and reinforcing their military forces there. While carrying out continuously military maneuvers such as "general mechanized operations" and "landing operation drills," jointly with the puppet troops, they are plotting to draw again the South Korean troops and people into a criminal, fratricidal war.

* How can we stand by and tolerate such a heinous plot of the U.S. imperialists? The South Korean troops must not forget the tragic lessons of the Korean War instigated by the U.S. imperialists 10 years ago. In the northern half of the Republic, there is no enemy for the "National Defense Army." People there are their compatriots and brothers descending from the same forefathers. The People's Army, consisting of workers and farmers and serving them, never wants to fight South Korean brothers. The enemy of the South Korean troops is none other than the U. S. imperialist aggressors who occupy South Korea and bring the people there all the miseries and sufferings.

* Opposing the snaky machinations of the U.S. imperialists who are trying to deceive the Korean people into fighting each other to achieve their aggressive aim, the South Korean "National Defense Army" men and officers should resolutely refuse to obey U.S. officers' orders, and should win back the prerogative of supreme command, thereby turning the "National Defense Army" into a patriotic, national army fighting together with the people.

* Today, the South Korean "National Defense Army" men and junior officers are undergoing undescribable sufferings under barbarous fascist military "discipline" and constant hunger. A certain South Korean newspaperman who had visited the "Ronsan Training Centre" of the puppet army described the life of raw recruits there: "Beating, kicking and shouting are a daily routine here. Recruits are looking around with a dull and nervous look. Visited by their family members, they only look at them sadly." In order to turn the soldiers into their docile servants, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean "military regime" detach them completely from social and political life, prohibiting them very often from writing letters to their blood relations or friends.

Soldiers are always starving. No wonder that U.S. generals should say that the South Korean "National Defense Army" is cannon-fodder that can be maintained at a per capita cost equal to one-25th of the cost for maintaining a U.S. soldier.

* Meanwhile, the majority of the parents, brothers, wives and children of the South Korean soldiers, comprising more than 4 million, are reduced to the neighbourhood of beggary, without any place to go for help, with no jobs and food. Discharged soldiers are also reduced to casual laborers, carriers or scavengers. Some of them are forced to sell their eyeballs or blood to save their families. Cornered to a wall, others commit suicides by all family members.

* Under these circumstances, the South Korean "National Defense Army" men and junior officers should resolutely stand on the side of the people and rise in the national-liberation struggle to throw out the U.S. imperialists aggressors and liquidate their colonial rule. They should also struggle against the South Korean military rulers, landlords and compradore capitalists, agents of U.S. imperialism, to win living rights and democratic freedoms.

Peasants Resolve to Turn Out 5 million Tons of Grain Next Year

The rural villages of North Korea carpetted with golden fields are seething with the new resolve of the peasants to bring about greater agricultural production next year and in the Seven-Year Plan period.

Having scaled the height of producing one million tons more grain as their gift to the Fourth Congress of the Korean Workers' Party, the agricultural cooperative members are looking forward to the bountiful autumn of 1967 when they will harvest 6.6 million tons of grain, have equipped the rural economy with powerful machines and technology and will lead a more cultural life.

Along with the program task of promoting the socialist industrialization of the country and radically improving the people's living in the Seven-Year Plan period, the Fourth Congress of the Korean Workers' Party set forth the task before the rural economy to meet the growing demand of the people for agricultural produce and fully ensure raw materials for light industry by effecting the technical revolution and rapidly developing all domains of agriculture with main stress on grain production.

For this, the total acreage of arable land will be brought to 2.5 million jungbo with the reclamation of 500,000 jungbo of land through the nation-wide movement; mechanization will be effected and chemicals widely used in agriculture; irrigation networks will be further expanded and consolidated; and all the domains of rural economy will be developed on the basis of new successes of the latest science and technology.

The gross agricultural output value will go up to 2.4 times, of which grain to 1.7 times, industrial crops to 5.9 times, animal products to five times, fruits to three times and cocoons to 2.8 times.

Radical growth will be made in production in all provinces, all countries and all agricultural cooperatives. Particularly, such provinces as North and South Pyungan and North and and South Whanghai provinces with vast fertile paddy and dry fields will turn out 1-1.3 million tons of grain respectively every year.

South Pyungan province, a centre of agricultural production situated around the democratic capital Pyongyang will turn out 1.3 million tons of grain in the last year of the Seven-Year Plan. This is 2.6 times that of 1956, the year when the Third Party Congress was held.

During the plan period, a new upsurge will be brought about not only in the production of grain, but in all the domains of the rural economy. 90,000 jungbo of land will be newly brought under cultivation and the utility rate of dry fields will grow to more than 220 per cent.

The average per jungbo yield of rice, the staple crop, will surpass 4.5 tons, taking the province as a whole.

A decisive stride will be made also in the rural mechanization. The acreage of arable land per tractor (in terms of fifteen h.p.) will reach 46 jungbo.

In the recent years, the grain output in the province has grown at the rate of 100,000 tons a year on an average. This year one million tons of harvest is expected in the province, a two-fold increase compared with the result of 1956.

A remarkable growth has been registered in agricultural production as a whole, including industrial crops, animal products, cocoons and fruit.

The looks of the countryside have radically changed with the successful progress of overall irrigation, electrification and mechanization.

In the past only ten per cent of the paddies were under irrigation while dry fields were left out of irrigation system entirely. But now all the paddies, dry fields and the area under fruit are brought under irrigation.

The farm land in the province is covered by a dense network of 4,687 kilometre long water channels fed by 145 big and small reservoirs and 1,643 water pumping stations of the South Pyungan irrigation system which waters 50,000 jungbo of land and the Kiyang Irrigation System which waters over 60,000 jungbo.

Electricity has reached even remote mountainous villages with the construction of more than 50 medium and small power stations including the Duckchun Youth Power Station with a generating capacity of 3,000 kw.

A big stride has been made in the mechanization of rural economy in the couse of the fulfilment of the tasks set forth by the December, 1959 Enlarged Plenum of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party on pusing ahead with mechanization first in South Pyungan and South Whanghai Provinces.

The province has now 25 farm machine stations. There are 1.2 tractors per 100 jungbo and a large number of trailing farm machines, motorized farm machines and lorries.

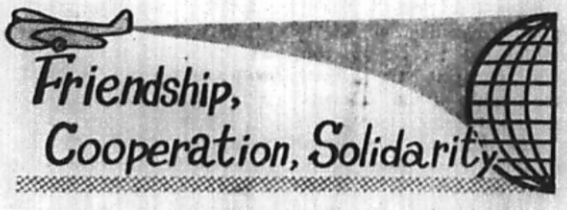
Thanks to the progress of mechanization, 5,520,000 mandays labour was saved last year.

Many tractors are sent to rural villages to accomplish successfully the agricultural mechanization.

Valuable successes of advanced agricultural science have been extensively introduced in crop growing, stock breeding, pomiculture and sericulture.

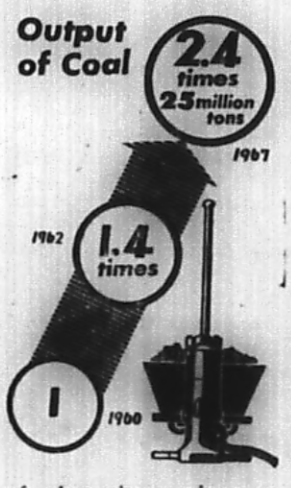
Thus, a solid foundation for the advanced management of agriculture which makes work easier and produce more yield has been created and a broader road for the development of many-sided economy has been opened.

Retrospecting with pride the achievements they have made in the past, the peasants have launched energetic work for a greater leap forward toward a brighter future.



Brilliant Prospect of Seven-Year Plan (1961-1967)

—Coal Industry—



North Korea will produce 25 million tons of coal in 1967. This is 2.4 times the total coal output in 1960, about 5 times that in the pre-Liberation year 1944.

As the iron-steel, power and chemical industries develop markedly, and the gasification of anthracite coal makes progress during the Seven-Year Plan period, the demand for coal will increase rapidly. To meet the growing demand for coal, the 4th KWP Congress showed great concern to consolidating further the fuel base of the country.

The state will make more efforts to increase the coal output per mine, pit and per colliery by concentrating basic construction investment and advanced techniques on big and promising mines.

During the plan period, northern coal-fields in Hamkyung Province and Ryongdung and Ryongmun mines in North Pyongan Province will be exploited on a large scale. The former is abundant in high-heat coal, the latter in B-lump Coal. Further, priority will be given to the exploitation of mines in eastern and western coastal areas, as in the former area the chemical industry which consumes large quantities of anthracite coal will rapidly develop and, in the latter, large quantities of brown coal are expected to be consumed by metallurgical enterprises.

Thus, during the plan period, the Sinchang Youth Mine will be expanded so that its annual production capacity many be boosted to 3 million tons, the Ryongdung Mine will produce 2.5 million tons, and Aoji, Anjoo and Kowon Mines more than 2 million tons each. Including these mines North Korea will have more than 10 collieries with an annual production capacity of over one million tons.

Further, big coal mines such as the Suhchang and Nongpo Mines will be newly developed to meet increasing expected demand for coal. Shafts will be excavated to introduce the method of deep mining at the Kokunwon, Hakpo, Kungshim and all other coal mines.

Special emphasis will be laid on turning driftways into permanent ones in order to base mines on a firm technical foundation. For this purpose, the work for turning pits into permanent ones with ferro-concrete and concrete-blocks will be basically completed during the plan period, and mining, heading, loading and conveying operations will be mechanized. In the pre-Liberation days, mines were a veritable hell where workers were subjected to laborious labor. But, today they are turned into a comfortable and safe place where miners are working while enjoying a cultured life and improving their technical ability.

Utmost efforts will also be made for introducing extensively advanced techniques in order to ensure the production of large quantities of coal. High-speed excavation movements will be pushed at all mines and pit faces, the movement for mining 10,000 tons of coal a month per pit face and other emulation movements for increased production will be elevated to a new, higher plane.

The Korean Workers' Party raised a task to produce 15 million tons of coal in 1962, a decisive year in fulfilling the grandiose tasks of the Seven-Year Plan. Miners, faithful to their party, are united in fulfilling the task put forward by the party. Leaping coal industry—this is a barometer of the powerful North Korean socialist national industry, advancing like a flying horse.

☆ Guinean President Wires Back to Premier Kim Il Sung

PYONGYANG, Oct. 18 (KCNA)—Premier Kim Il Sung received from President Sekou Toure of the Republic of Guinea a cable thanking the premier for his cable sent on the occasion of the third anniversary of independence of the Republic of Guinea. In his cable, President Sekou Toure expressed the profound gratitude of the Guinean people and government to the Korean people and the DPRK government.

☆ Burmese Parliamentary Delegation Arrives in Pyongyang

PYONGYANG, Oct. 15 (KCNA)—The parliamentary delegation of the Union of Burma arrived at Pyongyang by air on the afternoon of Oct. 15, at the invitation of Choi Won Taik, Chairman of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly. At the airport, the delegation headed by Deputy Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies of the Union of Burma Thakin San We was greeted by Kang Ryang Uk, Vice-Chairman of the Presidium of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly, Pak Mun Gyu, Chief-Secretary of the Presidium, staff of administrative agencies, leaders of social organizations, men of culture and workers in the city. Later, the delegation paid a courtesy visit to Chairman Choi Won Taik.

☆ Polish Foreign Trade Delegation Arrives in Pyongyang

PYONGYANG, Oct. 16 (KCNA)—The trade delegation of the government of the People's Republic of Poland arrived in Pyongyang by plane on Oct. 15. The delegation is headed by Jan Kubiczek, Vice-chief of the first treaty bureau of the Foreign Trade Ministry of Poland.

☆ Cuban Foreign Trade and Technical Team, Too

PYONGYANG, Oct 16 (KCNA)—The foreign trade and technical delegation of the Republic of Cuba arrived in Pyongyang on Oct. 15. The four-member delegation is headed by Caros Garsia Santos, chief of the trade bureau of Cuba for East-Asian socialist nations.

☆ Meeting Held in Pyongyang in Support of Decisions of Int'l TradeUnion Conference

PYONGYANG, Oct. 14 (KCNA)—A Pyongyang City Workers' Meeting was held in Pyongyang on the evening of Oct. 13 in support of the decisions of the International Trade Union Conference for a German Peace Treaty, Peaceful Settlement of the West Berlin Question and Against War Provocation held in Berlin.

Pak Sang Hong, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea made a spech, in which he said that all the Korean workers were enthusiastically supporting the resolution and were firmly determined to do their utmost to carry out the tasks set forth by the conference.

Inflation Gallops in South Korea

Currency issue in South Korea at the end of August amounted to 271,000 million hwan, showing an increase of 49,500 million hwan in three months since the "military coup," according to recent reports from Seoul. This means that the present amount of currency is 226-fold increase over that in 1949, or a 2,404-fold increase over that at the end of 1945.

This sharp increase in currency is sky-rocketing prices. Wholesale prices rose by 2.5 per cent during September, over the previous month.

Increased prices reduced markedly effective consumer demand, bringing down the total sales to 60 per cent of that around the "military coup." As a result, medium and small enterprises are finding it harder to make both ends meet.

According to even the figures released by the "'ROK' Chamber of Commerce and Industry," 80 per cent of the enterprises were forced to curtail operation during the first half of this year, owing to financial difficulties.

U.S. Surplus Goods Stockpiled in South Korea

About 32,550 tons of U.S. surplus commodities were stockpiled in South Korea as of the end of September, according to a Kyungje Tongshin report from Seoul.

After raising the dollar-hwan rate, the U.S. imperialists are now enforcing the so-called "Buy American Policy" in South Korea. They are forcing South Korean traders, who are suffering from acute shortage of funds and a heavy tax burden, to buy U.S. surplus goods at prices 15-30 per cent higher than on the world market.

Industrial Output Drops 7.3 Per cent Since Coup

The industrial output in South Korea has been dropping since the "military coup d'etat," according to a recent report from Seoul. The industrial production as of the end of August registered a 7.3 per cent decline from that around the "military coup." Especially, the output of manufacturing industries dropped by 11.6 per cent. According to a report from South Korea, this sharp decrease in industrial output is due to suspension and curtailment of operations by enterprisers who are suffering from serious financial difficulties.

Chek Exchange Sharply Drops

The amount of checks exchanged among banks between Oct. 8 and 13 in Seoul dropped by 40 per cent, compared with the previous week. This represented the sharpest drop in the past several weeks, a report said from Seoul.

State Universities Short of Professors

State universities and colleges in South Korea are now finding it harder to continue their management, owing to shortage of professors, according to a recent "Tonga Ilbo" report.

The medical school of the Seoul University is so short of teachers as to cut down drastically lectures. Science and Literature University is also forced to curtail annually lectures by 250 hours for the same reason. The university discharged 58 lectures, owing to financial difficulties.

Academic levels in South Korea are "terribly low, compared with other capitalist countries, the report said.

Acute Job Shortage in South Korea

PYONGYANG, Oct. 20 (KCNA)—An advertisement for the "government employment" of the puppet "military regime" some time ago was answered by more than 62,500 people, or 40 times the required number, according to South Korean Kyunghyang Shinmoon.

Chosun Ilbo reports that earlier 60 applicants for every one needed competed for employment in a reptile organ of the "military regime."

As is known, in South Korea under the occupation of U.S. imperialism, some 80 per cent of the college graduates join the army of the unemployeed.

This is a result of the "economic reconstructiou" policy by the South Korean military rulers!

AP Reports:

"Military Regime Precarious"

An AP dispatch of Oct. 15 from Seoul, referring to the political and economic crisis of the military regime, said that "factional strife in the Supreme Council for National Reconstruction and a nation-wide economic stagnation still remain urgent problems."

The dispatch said, "The serious strife in the Supreme Council is due to localism, cliquism and nepotism. It is not easy to eliminate these conflicts as they are historically formed."

After pointing out that the South Korean military rulers are uneasy, the dispatch said, "They are also aware that this factional strife may frustrate their purpose which they tried to carry out through the fascistic "military coup d'etat."

Also pointing out that the economic crisis is as serious as the factional strife, the report said:

"The 'ROK' and foreign informed circles are expressing their deep concern about an increasing threat of inflation. Economic stagnation, beginning before the coup, is not likely to be overcome.'

In fact, the currency issue in South Korea has amounted to 52,400 million hwan during the four months after the military coup, showing an "increase rate without parallel." This is in spite of the fact that the amount of production and circulation has drastically decreased. The increased amount of currency issue is sending prices sky-high.

Referring to this fact, the dispatch said, "The military regime has issued a vast amount of currehcy. The value of currency issue has increased by 20 per cent over that of last year. The larger part of the increase occurred after the coup d'etat."

The report, commenting on the inflation and the stagnant circulation, said, "At present, the economy is not showing any signs of activity. The sales amount is said to have decreased to one-third of that in 1960."

Referring to the agricultural problem in South Korea, the report continued:

"Most of the peasants are making loans, giving next years, crop as securities. They are saddled with debts carrying high interest rates ranging to 100 per cent."

The dispatch concluded that the military regime "is extremely precarious."

Prosecution Demands Heavy Penalties for S. Korean Patriots

A South Korean prosecutor in the military court demanded life imprisonment for the former chairmen of the North Kyungsang Province Teachers' Union and the North Kyungsang Province Students' Committee for Joint Struggle Against the "Two Laws" and a 15 years' prison term for a former leader of the North Kyungsang Province Branch of the Socialist Popular Party, on the charge of conducting anti-State activities, according to reports from Seoul.

The three leaders were accused of organizing a Joint Struggle Committee and of launching demonstrations in Taegu this spring in opposition to the two fascistic laws: Anti-Communist Extraordinary Law and the Law for Regulations of Demonstrations, which the Chang Myun regime and the U.S. imperialists tried to formulate to suppress patriotic forces in South Korea.

Earlier, seven leaders of the South Korean Socialist Popular Party were sentenced to heavy penalties from 10 years to life imprisonment after they were judged of guilty of advocating peaceful unification of their fatherland and negotiation and interchange between the South and North of Korea. They were also found guilty of the charge that they had opposed the Chang Myun regime's plan to formulate the two laws and demanded that the agreements concluded between the puppet regime and the U.S. be abolished.

Military Junta Publishes Suppressive Ordinance

PYONGYANG, Sept 29 (KCNA)—The South Korean military regime published on Sept. 28 an ordinance named "Regulation on Registration of Publishing House," according to a Hapdong Tongshin report from Seoul.

This ordinance authorizes the military junta to censor any book and delete arbitrarily any part of it that is deemed "harmful to public security." This censorship will be done by a committee consisting of supporters of consorship, which will be established shortly.

"Military Regime" Issues "Fourth Supplementary Revised Budget"

The South Korean "military regime" recently made public the "fourth supplementary budget bill," according to a report from Seoul.

This supplementary budget bill totals 614,230 million hwan, showing a 109,200 hwan increase over the 1961 fiscal year main budget, and a 300 million hwan increase over the "third supplementary budget."

The military rulers explains the "supplementary budget" as aimed at "promoting development of the rural economy" and at saving South Korea out of the economic crisis.

Military Rulers Revise Trade Regulations

The South Korean "military regime" again revised the regulations on the application of the "foreign trade law" with the intention to stifle the business of medium and small traders, according to press reports from South Korea.

In the provision laying down the qualification of the businessmen in foreign trade, the military rulers sharply raised the standard of capital holdings more than two times.

This is part of the scheme to deprive the hard-pressed medium and small traders of their license and concentrate business on a handful of comprador capitalists.

Earlier, they had revised provisions of the law so they could seal up at will the activities of the traders who fell out of their favor.

S. Korean Papers Denounce "Military Regime" for Its Financial Policy

South Korean papers denounced the "military regime" for its antipopular financial policy which had led to rapid currency inflation, according to reports from Seoul.

Papers pointed out that the economic policy of the "military regime" served only to aggravate currency inflation. They said that no progress has been made in construction work since the "military coup." They said that the total amount of currency issue was drawing near the level of 280,000 million hwan, exceeding by more than 30,000 million hwan "the financial stability line," set by the U.S. imperialists and the "military regime."

The increase in the currency issue was caused by the unproductive financial expenditures such as direct and indirect military spending, papers pointed out. They warned that unlimited military and police outlays should be corrected immediately to remove the cause of inflation.

Kwangju Citizens Against Forcible Closure of College

The citizens in Kwangju, capital of South Cholla Province, South Korea, strongly demanded recently the military regime to withdraw immediately its fascist decision to close down the agricultural college of the Chungnam University, according to South Korean Kyunghyang Shimoon.

As is known, the South Korean military rulers have forcibly shut down the normal college of the Seoul University and a number of other colleges since they cooked up the "plan for reducing colleges."

Such fascist acts of the military rulers in blocking the way of learning evoke indignation not only among the students but also among the broad masses in South Korea.

South Korean People Refuse to Pay Tax

Mokpo citizens in South Cholla Province, South Korea, are refusing to pay the "local educational tax" for the second term, which was imposed by the "military regime," according to Radio Mokpo.

As of the end of September, the deadline for tax payment, the tax collection result was only 36 per cent.

Enraged by this, the military fascists seized household effects of inhabitants. But, the tax collection showed only a five per cent increase as of Oct. 15, the radio said.

Fishermen Demand Decent Living

Fishermen in Tongre county, South Kyungsang Province, South Korea, demanded that the "military regime" take immediate measures to improve their living, according to a recent report of "Pusan Ilbo."

The report said that fishermen in that county were suffering from extreme difficulties of living, as they were deprived of large portion of their income due to various heavy taxes such as the "fishery tax" or "shipping tax". It is said that they cannot go fishing owing to the lack of funds for repairing fishing-boats.

5,300 Youths Monthly Evade Military Service

The number of South Korean youths who evade military service amounts monthly to 5,270 on an average, according to a Radio Seoul broadcast.

The South Korean rulers are forcing military service on a great number of "public officials" and workers who were discharged on the pretext that they had not been yet "experienced military service." They are threatening with severe punishment those who evade conscription.

PYONGYANG;
Its Vitality and Youthfulness

Pyongyang! — an old city with a history of 1,535 years since its foundation as an ancient capital— is today world-famous as the democratic capital of the Korean people who have ushered in the era of "flying-horse" riders.

As the centre of political, economic and cultural life of the country, the city is enjoying popular affection and admiration for its scenic beauty as well as for its daily increasing vitality and youthfulness.

It has not been long since like a Phoenix the city rose from the ashes on the war-devastated land. In a surprisingly short span of time of seven years after the Korean War, Pyongyang became a modern city.

During the war, bombs poured down on the city from U.S. planes at a rate of one for one citizen.

In spite of such indiscriminate bombings, the Korean people defended successfully their capital against the enemies, enduring all the difficulties and sacrificing the last drop of their blood for the cause of the war for national liberation.

The Korean people won victory! Pyongyang was defended!

This victory of the Korean people over the U.S. aggressors added a most brilliant page to the history of Pyongyang.

A grandiose project for reconstructing Pyongyang, which had long been cherished in the heart of Marshal Kim Il Sung throughout the period of the war and announced on the very day of victory, inspired boundlessly the Pyongyang citizens.

"Let's construct Pyongyang in the sweat of our brown, just as we defended it with our blood!" —this was the slogan at the time.

In a short period after the war, there were built in Pyongyang houses as well as cultural and public welfare facilities, covering a total floor space of some 1,820,000 square metres, together with parks and playing grounds with a total area of 14,400,000 square metres.

In keeping with the reconstruction of Pyongyang, the industry of the city was also restored and expanded at a surprisingly rapid tempo.

In these five years, a large number of factories and enterprises have been expanded, including the Pyongyang Spinning and Weaving Factory and the Pyongyang Silk-Reeling Mill. Further, more than 100 factories and enterprises have newly been constructed. Included among them are: The Pyongyang Silk Spinning and Weaving Factory, the Yongsung Meat Factory and the Pyongyang Necessaries Factory.

As a result, the total industrial output in Pyongyang has been increased 23 times as against that in 1953, the year of the Armistice.

On all sides of the city, there are numerous vegetable gardens and dairy farms, which are enough to meet the demand of the Pyongyang citizens.

Thus, Pyongyang produces a quarter of the total output value of consummer goods of the country, and nearly half of the total State revenues is derived from the city.

A successful fulfillment of the Seven-Year Plan will bring further prosperity to the city. During the period of the plan, some 100,000 houses equipped with modern facilities are expected to be newly built in the city, in addition to 15,000 houses to be built in the rural areas of the city.

In the same period, a great number of many-storied buildings (8-15 stories) will be constructed in the residential areas in East Pyongyang. Further, the city will be equipped with central heating systems. At the same time, a great efforts will be made for developing educational and cultural facilities in the city; Expansion of Kim Il Sung University (some 300,000 square metres), a Children's Palace which is expected to cover a total floor space of 50,000 square metres, a 15-storied Workers' Palace, a Great Palace of Culture, a People's Assembly Hall and a National Central Library.

Moreover, two or three drama theatres, each with 800 seats, will be added to the above-mentioned edifices, together with a magnificent gymnasium capable of accomodating more than 10,000 persons.

And the city will be covered with a network of parks and recreation grounds.

When the Seven-Year Plan is successfully carried out, Pyongyang will be changed into a highly developed industrial city.

During the period of the plan, there will be built newly in Pyongyang a thermal-power plant (with an annual capacity of 400,000kw) which is already under construction, Pyongyang Flouring Mill with an annual production of 60,000 tons and Second Pyongyang Spinning and Weaving Factory. In addition, many other factories and enterprises are expected to be constructed newly during the same period.

By the end of 1967, the last year of the plan, the total industrial output of the city will trebled compared with that in 1960.

Pyongyang, the heart of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, will prosper for ever!

(Stalin boulevard, Pyongyang)

Shaohsing Opera Fascinates Korean Audience

PYONGYANG, Oct. 17 (KCNA)—The Shanghai Shaohsing Opera Troupe of China has given 25 performances during its stay in Korea, delighting the Korean audiences with such gems as the "Hungloumeng" and "Hsishiangchi" and the Korean classic opera, the "Tale of Choonhyang" (Spring Perfume).

Way back in 1953, this opera troupe made an eight month performance tour of the Korean front under the shower of bullets, winning immense popularity.

The press in the capital have widely commented on the performances of the opera troupe familiar to the Korean theatregoers.

Rodong Shinmoon carried a review by playwright Snin Ko Song.

"The performances of the Shaohsing opera were not only fresh and colourful but also beautiful and fascinating because of their organic combination of the movements and rhythm inherent in the Chinese classic opera and the realistic techniques of the modern drama. The playwright highly appreciated their beautiful and rich voices and delicate, graceful and appealing rhythmical movements.

"The Shaohsing Opera Troupe lived up to the expectation of the Korean audience in the performance of the 'Tale of Choonhyang,' a Korean classic opera, by successfully overcoming the different mode of living and customs," the commentator noted.

"The performance of the Shanghai Shaohsing Opera Troupe in Korea has made a great contribution to the daily growing friendship and cultural exchange between the Korean and Chinese peoples," the comment concluded.

Friendship Matches Held in Frontier Regions

PYONGYANG, Oct. 18 (KCNA)—A goodwill football match between the North Hamgyung Province Football Team, North Korea, and the Soviet Maritime Province Football Team took place on Oct. 17 at the Chongjin city stadium, North Hamgyung Province Korea.

After hard fights, the Korean footballers won the match 3-2.

Earlier, on Oct. 12, the Soviet Team was defeated by the football team of the Sungjin Steel Works, North Korea. The score was 2-0.

Meanwhile, a volleyball match and a basketball match were also held on Oct. 17 between the Shinuiju, North Pyungan Province, and Antung, China, Volleyball and Basketball Teams at the Shinuiju city stadium.

The Shinuiju City Basketball Team won the men's basketball game 74-51, and in the women's volleyball match the Korean Team won with a score of 3-0.

Wine-pot, double-gourd form with twisted handle. The celadon is a brilliant gray-green with crackled surface.

The Golden Arts

Simplicity and Beauty: A Chinese envoy to Korea in 1125 described certain pieces of Korean porcelain as resembling in color the ancient sky-color so rare and so highly prized in Chinese ceramics. Mr. Rackham of the Victoria and Albert Museum sums up the qualities of Koryu pottery briefly as follows:

In general the Corean wares of this classical period (924-1392) show a dignity and simplicity of form, combined with an exquisite sense alike of right proportion in spacing and of beauty of subtle curves, which entitle them to a high rank among the achivements of the potters of the world.

"I Witnessed A Winged-Horse in Korea; The Name Is 'Flying-Horse' ...."

One of the old Korean legends says that there is a winged-horse in Korea. The horse is called the "flying-horse."

It is said that a certain general astride the horse beat off the aggressive invaders of the country and succeeded in safeguarding the security of Korea. This is a story handed down among the people of the country from time immemorial.

However, I happened to know there that this story is not simply a tale but a reality! I saw the "horse" with my own eyes! My doubt was completely wiped out when it became known that the "flying-horse" is neither a vision nor a dream of the Korean people but an undeniable fact symbolizing all Korean people's enthusiasm to build socialism in their country as soon as possible. The "flying-horse" exists today in all the hearts of the people in every walk of life.

I heard that, during the Korean War, more than 85 per cent of the total production facilities had been reduced to ashes by U.S. air raid. However, even the bombings by the enemies' planes could not make the Korean people give up the war, nor could they make the Korean people renounce their resistance. They continued to fight against the enemies by building underground factories.

I discovered at Panmunjom that there exist two "worlds" in this one and the same country. Unfortunately, this country is cut into two parts. Along the 38th Parallel! Who drew this hateful line? There is no one who does not know the answer—the U.S. imperialists!

Soil in the northern part of the military demarcation line was well cultivated, whereas that in the southern part of the line was left to devastation.

Farmers in the northern half of the country are masters of their land, whereas those in the southern half of the country are slaves fettered to the land owned by others.

I saw at Panmunjom U.S. soldiers guarding the southern part of the country not for the South Korean people but for their own sake.

Today, the working people in the northern part of the country are making great progress in the socialist construction of the country and daily scoring enormous achievements in all the realms of their life, while, the people in South Korea are plunged into the state of slavish subjection. The U.S. imperialists are forcibly imposing on the South Korean people their modus vivendi, the Yankee way of living, in the hope that, by doing so, they can make the South Korean people more callous to the colonialist rule and suppression by U.S. imperialism.

What is the best way to save South Korea from such a miserable situation, then?

I support wholeheartedly the principle that the question of Korea should be solved by the Korean people themselves without any outside interference.

"U.S. imperialists, get out of South Korea!"—this is world opinion. The U.S. imperialists can no longer ignore this voice of the world. The only way for them to follow is to pull out of South Korea immediately!

Glory to the future of the Korean people!

Bakri Seregar (second from right), an Indonesian novelist, having amicable talks with writers of our country. He paid a goodwill visit to North Korea in the spring of this year.

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